SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1850.

We find the following commentary in the

contemptible in influence. This movement of a State has thrown the

This movement of a State has thrown the small residuum of compromisers that remain the same legislature; and every reader will see, pretensions they put forth of their own numerical force and of the great popularity of their scheme in the country are undergoing a rapid and fatal collapse: Vermont Nullification.

The Legislature of Vermont has disgraced itself by the passage of a law which we publish with great reluctance. We had understood that the members of this body had become measurably sane upon the slavery question; and had arrived at the concluson that the Southern States might as well be suffered to take care of their own domestic interests without molestation or interference. We had understood that it was their intention to dispense with the "annual firebrand" which they had been in the habit o throwing into the halls of Congress; and that the session would pass off without any negro demonstration. But in this we have been mistaken. Instead of the usual offensive resolutions of the session, Vermout has passed an obviously unconstitutional law. She has committed an act of nullification.

What makes this movement of Vermont inexpressibly offensive, is the fact that there is not the most remote probability that the law will ever be acted upon. We presume that there are no fugitive slaves in the State. She has manifested a rebellious and revolutionary spirit merely for the sake of manifesting it. law seems to have been passed solely for purposes of mischief, to the end of doing some-thing that might furnish just cause of offence, without the chance of answering any useful

We do not know that the legislature of Vermont were aware that they were engaged in an attempt at nullification.

It is charitable to suppose that they were merely ignorant of their rights and duties. But the Governor, who signed the bill, had no such excuse. Governor WILLIAMS has been the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. It is to be presumed that he has some acquaintance with the Constitution of the United States; and he has degraded himself and his position by assenting to the passage of a law which he knows to be in direct violation of that sacred instrument. Governor WILLIAMS has been the candidate of the abolition party for the post he now occupies; and it is evident enough that he never ought to have been the candidate of any other party. From men of this character, both Whigs and Democrats at the North should cut themselves loose.

We may as well use p'ain language. An unprincipled and profligate coquetry with political abolition has disgraced both the great parties in the Northern States. It has been with them cool and calculating game for power, reckless of all the social and civil ties which units this great fraternity of Commonwealths. The time has come when this infamous system must be arrested, and when the good and patriotic men of all parties must co-operate to put down the miserable agitation which has so long harrassed and vexed the country.

We understand that this act of the legisla-

ture of Vermont came with surprise upon her entire congressional delegation, and it would be injustice to them to imagine that they could lend any countenance to a law which seeks directly to nullify the Constitution and laws of

Even the frigid apathy of the Intelligencer is

from the South It is amusing to look at the explanation given by these national organs. The Republic ascribes the conduct of Vermont first to insanity, and then, growing more charitable, to ignorance. The Intelligencer thinks it must be in-

advertence. The Republic finally admits that "an unprincipled and profligate coquetry with political abolition, has disgraced both the great parties in the Northern States." Well, we suppose that ab solves the Southern ultras from any further

obligation to co-operate with either. But what is to be done? Shall the South content herself with the sympathy and protests of the National organs? or shall she look for counsel any longer to a pair of advisers who now acknowledge that she has been betrayed into a compromise, and swindled out of the pitiful share of the benefits assigned her? Are not these the oracles that proclaimed the Wil-

mot Proviso to be dead, and abolition put down BLASTS FROM THE NORTH AND BLASTS FROM THE SOUTH .- We were indebted to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican for the first knowledge of the passage of any such act by any State le gislature as that which it describes:

"FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN VERMONT .- The le gislature of Vermont, at its late session, passed a law with special reference to giving those 'inhabitants' of that State, arrested as fugitive slaves, the benefit of the habeas corpus, and of every possible legal defence. It devolves upon the circu it judges of the several judicial courts the power of issuing this writ, heretofore vested in the judges of the supreme court of the State, and make it the du'y the State attorneys in the several counties to an ply to either class of judges or courts, in case the rrest of any inhabitant as a fugitive slave occurs when the judge or court applied to shall issue the writ of habeas corpus, returnable to the supreme or county court when in session, or to any judge of either court during vacation. If, under this writ, issued during the vacation by any judge, the peron arrested and imprisoned as a fugitive, be not discharged, he is entitled to an appeal to the nex erm of the county court by furnishing proper bail. The court to which an appeal is made, or to which the writ was originally made returnable, as directed, upon the application of either party interested, to allow a trial by jury of all the facts at issue between the parties. The law makes it the medial duty of the State's attorneys in the several counties to use every lawful means to procure the acquittal of every person arrested and claimed within their districts as a fugitive slave, and in structed all judicial and executive officers, who shall know or have reason to believe that such an arrest is intended, to give immediate notice thereof to the attorney in their county, that he may time ly take the measures that devolve upon him for ecuring the rights of the arrested party

We have never been more surprised than a this recent blast of abolition from that most respec'able and heretofore always Whig State, Vermont. We are mortified and astonished that such an enactment should have not only received the concurrence of the legislature, but the sanction of the Governor. We noticed his message it the opening of the session of the State legis lature, which we thought respectable and unexceptionable. Governor Williams, who consented to the law, has been many years a Judge, and, as we have understood, an eminent Judge and we are entirely at a loss to understand how he could regard such a law otherwise than as directly repugnant to the Constitution and laws United States. This act of Vermont plainly and intentionally overrules and sets aside the Constitution and law of Congress. We hold it to be our duty, as persons attached to of the Union is rapidly deserting the doctrines the preservation of the Constitution and Govor

ernment, to protest against such unlawful State action, come from what quarter it may. Our surprise would have been less, and so would have been cur mortification and indignation, had this enactment proceeded from a confessed abolition or "free-soil" source. We hear it said that this law passed almost unobserved through the forms of legislation; and this idea gets some support from the known fact that there has been no manifestation of discontent, no exciting actions. Republic on the recent conduct of the model no manifestation of discontent, no exciting agita-Whig state of the North-the North star- tion in Vermont on the subject of the Fugitive Whig state of the North—the North star— use a law. But this apology, if true, is a very the star that never sets. We are getting a good many illustrations of the assertion that the Abo- ance as this can hardly pass silently and unoblitionists of the North are few in number, and served among legislators who are duly conscious of the importance of their trust.

The joint resolutions which we subjoin to

since the late elections into great trouble. The in these carefully-considered resolutions, proof pretensions they put forth of their own numerito which we refer cou'd not have been a deliberate act, but rather a surprise upon the legislature. For how much more in accordance with its duty to the Union, and with the conservative character of the State, would it not have been, had its legislation partaken of the spirit and temper of these resolutions! We honor the mover of them, whoever he was, and wish we

were able to proclaim his name to our readers, and sincerely hope that their patriotic and fraternal spirit may spread and extinguish the dis-loyal principles and feelings of the act which has so inauspiciously received the sanction of the legislature. And, lo! there comes at the same time a blast

from the South, in the shape of a threat from South Carolina that such a discrimination shall be made, by her authority, within her own territory, as to prices and taxes between domestic articles and foreign articles, as shall exclude the former from consumption by the people of the State. If this be not equally bold and barefared with the Northern blast, (that is, the Vermont law,) it is more insidious and equally repugnant to the Constitution of the United States this unlawful offspring of the hot-bed of mischievous notions appears to be finding some favor in other portions of the South, which we pernicious an example, it demands to be treated with more consideration than it otherwise would, or than we can give to it at this moment; and we shall return to the subject at an early day. Meanwhile, we will only remind our readers that every act of a State government under-taking to regulate, directly or indirectly—in direct words or by necessary consequence commerce among the several States, is in direct onflict with the provisions of the Constitution, which declares that Congress "shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States," and is otherwise in coelict with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution.

Agitation Renewed in Congress.

It will be seen by the Congressional proceed ngs of yesterday, that agitation has been commenced again in Congress. Hon. J. R. Gid, oings availed himself of the first opportunity. the reference of the President's message, to attack the Fugitive slave law-a topic whose agitation is perhaps more dangerous to the South at present, than any other part of the slavery question.

It is in vain to expect this agitation to cease until the law is repealed, unless its defeat by the people and States of the North at home, shall satisfy the fanatics.

This we believe makes another of the continrencies in which submissionists were to resist. If the compromise were not observed, if the law was not executed-if a State nullified it, if agitation was removed-the South was to do some-

The ultimatum of the submissionists must ake another sl:de.

The editor of the Washington Southern Press. in his attempts to inspirit his discomfitted friends in Georgia, adopts the language in which Milton's head-devil addresses all the other fiends, big and disturbed—and the ears which sometime ago little, after their ejection from Heaven. It is

This commentary on the quotation is tritewe could quote a sentiment of fortitude from the speech Milton ascribes to Satan, and apply it to a good cause, for the same reason that Whitfield appropriated several fine tunes from profane music to sacred. He did not think the devil had a right to monopolise good music. We did not think he had an exclusive right to a good sentiment.

If a parallel is provoked it will be found that Milton's devils were of the North-not South. Satan's first order was:

"Assemble thou Of all those myriads, which we lead the chief Tell them that by command, ere yet dim night Her shadowy cloud withdraws, I am to haste, And all who under me their banners wave, Homeward with flying march where we possess The quarters of the North."-

"At length into the limits of the North They came and Satan to his royal seat."

the North now. It was a "liberty" movement then-a pretence of liberty against slavery.

Thus Satan in reply to Abdiel, says: "At first I thought that liberty and heaven To heavenly souls had been all one ; but now I see that most through sloth had rather serve. Minstering spirits, trained up in feast and song Such hast thou aimed, the minstrels of heaven Servility with freedom to contend.

The Washington Southern Press is aw ally distressed at the defeat of the disunionists in Georgia. He says:

With that timidity which is at times the greatest rashness, the majority of the people of Georgia have struck madly at the embankment which alone can stay the waters of this flood -and if their ex ample be followed, if other and more fearless hands do not repair the breaches they have made, wo for ment of self-government-all of which this suicidal act has put in such imminent peril.

Now isn't it rather funny, indeed very funny, hear this fire-and-tow Quaker exclaiming wo for the Union," because the party in Georgia in favor of preserving the Union has triumphed and the party in favor of immediately dissolving

t has been defeated ?- Louisville Journal. Not much more funny than to hear a Yankee schoolmaster teaching that the Union can be preserved only by Southern submission to Yankee land and negro-stealing, and finding Southern people stupid enough to believe him.

The editor of the Washington Union at empts to excuse General FOOTE for disregarding the sentiment of his constituents, the legislature of Mississippi. Speaking of the letter of the Mississippi delegation, the Union says:

"That letter seeks the opinions of the Gov. rnor, the legislature, and the people. The two first have expressed theirs: it remains for the latter-the most essential of all-to decide We presume Gen. Foote is willing to abide by their determination, and if they disapprove of his conduct, whatever may be his own opinions. o submit to their decree without a murmur."

The Union and General FOOTE both censured Mr. BENTON for disregarding the instructions of the Missouri legislature, on pretence of appealing to the people. Now the Union suggests a ing to the people. Now the Union suggests a lation checking the career of avarice and cupidity? similar course for General FOOTE. The editor The children still work and starve. I wonder if

For the Southern Press. New York, 4th Dec., 1850.

I resume the subject of the condition of the English peasantry and operatives, as delineated by the writer quoted in my former letter.

"Last year a mass of evidence was laid before Parliament touching the condition of children employed in factories, which describes a system torture compared with which the treatment of American slaves appears truly benevolent. When this evidence was published, the whole press of England repeated, day after day, that worst kind of slavery exists in England. Children of tender years, (babies they would be called in America,) it was shown, are shut up in factories during twelve, fourteen, and sixteen hours every week day, and there compelled to work incessantly, or as hard at least as their slight frames will permit, and for wages which but just satisfy their ruined appetites.* The pale cheek, parched lips, swoln stomachs, de-formed limbs, and melancholy looks of these little wretches, will be easily imagined. They die off with strange rapidity; but the places of those who perish are instantly filled, and a frequent change of persons makes no alteration in Verily, the life of the bulk of the people of England is worse than death."-Page 46.

"In the slave States of America, a strong healthy boy or girl is worth £50. In London, on the grates of Poor Houses, one reads— 'strong healthy boys and girls with the usual fee,' not for the usual fee. You do not pay the You do not pay the fee to obtain the boy or girl, but the parish officers pay you for taking one. The usual fee in London is £10, so that in America you pay five times as much as you receive in England. To be sure the boys and girls in London are neither strong nor healthy; the notice on the Work House gates says that they are loth to invite customers, just as the keepers of gin shops placard their windows with 'mountain dew,' and cream of the valley.

the young Americans who cost £50, are born in slavery; the others are free-born English chil-The buyer of an American child can do would fain save from the folly of copying so what he likes with it; the English children are tected by our glorious and inimitable constitution, which makes no difference between rich and poor. It is absurd to compare apprentices with American slaves.' I answer, it is the whole press of England, not I, that calls English children white slaves. But not to dispute about words, let us come to facts.

"About three years ago, a woman called nature and objects of British philanthropy. Esther Hibner, was hanged in London for beating and starving to death a parish apprentice In this case, the constitution and law interfered in behalf of the pauper girl-but when? Not before the pauper girl was murdered, but after. Does the law interfere to prevent the murder of apprentices?—this is the question. The evidence in the case of Esther Hibner proved that people exerting supremacy over another. And a number of girls (pauper apprentices,) were employed in a workshop; that their victuals consisted of garbage commonly will at the consistency of government by the consistency of garbage commonly will at the consistency of garbage c sisted of garbage commonly called 'hog's wash,' and that of this they never had enough to stay the pains of hunger; that they were kept half in a heap on the floor, amid filth and stench : that they suffered dreadfully from cold; that they were forced to work so many hours to-gether that they used to fall asleep while at as h rd as their mistress wished, they were beaten with fists and with sticks, dragged by the bruises, and wounds; that one of them died of the other murders which, referring to the num- and statesmen. conducted it with moderation, if the profit and custom of murder had not made her grasping Both the revolutions in France, by which the apprentices, with their own consent, under the Philippe from the throne. eye of a magistrate, in order that they might glorious constitution, or the number of coffins !

"Since Mrs. Hibner was hanged, the inimitable constitution has been altered, but not with Tarquin, and the bloody dagger of Virginius, respect to parish apprentices. You still read on changed Rome from a monarchy to a republic. the gates of London poor houses, "strong, the most powerful and renowned in history. healthy boys and girls, &c;" and boys and girls titute children, should make enquiries troublesome to themselves: enquiries which being troublesome to you, might deprive them of your the application we desire to make. custom in future. The magistrate ?-he asked prentice; the child said, "yes, your worship. and there his worship's duty ends. The neighturn beggars and thieves; the girls prostitutes; any two people who had not been engaged in you will have pocketed £10 for each of them, actual conflict. and may get more boys and girls on the same

as safe as it is profitable. So much as to the English system of apprenticeship. How the condition of the free-born fected by the mere operation of intelligence,

"I am aware that Parliament has since interfered to ameliorate this system of slavery, by limit-ing working hours. But who ever heard of legisamong our philanthropists

compares with that of the children of slaves in

To show the condition of the grown up English free-born, laboring classes, I will merely adduce an example which was laid before Pariament in 1842 :

" William Gladstone, a laborer, earned eleven single ounce of flesh!

The cost of these articles free of excise and customs was, - 2s. 45d. " Excise and custom duties, - 5s. 21d.

It thus appears that nearly one-half the wages of this poor man, and of all those who consumed similar articles of food, was extorted from him by government. Here follows another illustration of English philanthropy:

"English work and Irish wages! Moreau, says P. L. Courier in his village Gazette—"Peter Moreau and his wife are dead, aged twenty-five years. Too much work has killed them, and many besides. We say work like a negro, work like a galley slave : we ought to say, work like a freeman." I say, work like a Lancashire weaver. There is no such work in America, even among slaves. All day long, from Monday morning till Saturday night, week after week and year after year, till the machine is worn out. Talk of negroes and galley slaves: American slaves, or convicts in New South Wales, are fat and happy, compared with hun-"Ah! but,' says a respectable Englishman, By the way—it happens, not rarely so as to be a matter of wonder, but so often as to pass undreds of thousands of free-born Englishmen. noticed, that Englishmen commit crimes for the purpose of becoming galley slaves in New South Wales. They do not keep their purpose secret; merely bound apprentices for a term of years, they declare it loudly with tears and passionate and the parish pays with each of them an apprentice fee, as a recompense to the master for teaching them his trade. The magistrate is a party to the indentures of apprenticeship; he requires the indentures of apprenticeship; he requires all this is published in the newspapers, but so often that no one exclaims, "Great God! am I would be apprenticed by the cancels the bond if the cancels the cancels the bond if the cancels the bond if the cancels the cancels the bond if the cancels the cancels the bond if the cancels the cancel the bench talk of the misery and degradation of the

> In my next, and probably last letter on this morals and happiness of the free-born English ern politics. He is the strongest man for the men, accompanied by some brief remarks on the

A NORTHERN MAN AND A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

From the Natchez Free Trader. How Do REVOLUTIONS BEGIN? In all ages there has been tyranny and oppression; sometimes

oppressed against the oppressing. In general, however, whatever may have the pains of hunger; that they were kept half been the wrongs and oppressions which burth-naked, half clothed in dirty rags; that they slept ened the people, it has required some tangible, overt act, some shedding of blood, or remark-

able incident, to rouse the masses to action. In other words, we can recollect of no revo-lution which has had its origin in the mere intelwork; that for falling asleep, or for not working ligent and intellectual attributes of the mass of

the people. Probably our own revolution approached hair, dashed to the ground, trampled upon, and otherwise tortured; that they were all found the most prominent and intelligent men in the more or less, covered with chilblains, scurvy, colonies saw for years that a rupture with the British Crown was inevitable, it is doubtful if ill treatment; and—mark this—that the dis-covery of the murder was made in consequence revolutionary state till England garrisoned Bosof the number of coffins which had issued from ton with royal troops, and they fired on the in-Esther Hibner's premises, and raised the curiosity of her neighbors. For this murder, Esther Hibner was hanged; but what did she get for all seeds of rebellion than all the arguments of sages

disturbed—and the ears which sometime ago could hear no discordant voice in the country, or in other words playing the devil with his committed? She got for each £10. That is to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block, it is probable to the head of Charles I. to the block it is probable to the head of Charles I. dashed, and trampled a girl to death, she got ment, and subjecting Prym to the pillory and another girl to treat in the same way, with £10 cutting off his ears, did more to arouse the masecond-hand even as applied to us. We thought for her trouble. She carried on a trade in the ses than all the outrageous extensions of preromurder of parish apprentices; and if she had gative, or the writings of Sidney or the manly

and careless, the constitution which protects the reigning monarchs were expelled, were precipipoor as well as the rich, would never have in- tated by the firing of the troops on the citizens; terfered with her. The law did not permit her twent; dead bodies, paraded through the streets to do what she liked with her apprentices, as the of Paris, are more powerful arguments with that Americans do with their slaves -- oh no! These excitable people. This was peculiarly the case free born English children were merely bound as at the recent revolution which expelled Louis

When the emeute commenced, it was on aclearn a trade, and become valuable subjects. | count of the decree suppressing the banquets, But did the magistrate ever visit Mrs. Hibner's and the unpopularity of the Guizot ministry; it factory, to see how she treated the free born had no other object than a change of ministry. English girls? Never. Did the parish officers? and the dismissal of Guizot, and placing Thiers Was there any legal provision for the dis- and other republicans in power. But in the colcovery of a woman's trade in murder? None. lision which ensued, the troops fired on the popul taxation," by some gentlemen of our city, has That woman has not traded in murder for the lace, and killed twenty or thirty. Their bodies excited the hopes of many. We are eager to last three years; but why not? She was hanged were paraded through the streets; the King bethree years ago. But what hanged her? the came alarmed, dismissed Guizot, and appointed Thiers and other popular leaders; the new min Plainly the number of coffins; that is, the impunity, the security, with which she had murdered the follows state of her apprentices the people were aroused; they said "it is too late."

Heretofore, all the reforms which have been attempted in this direction, have, to some extent that the commotion would cease. But no, the people were aroused; they said "it is too late."

Heretofore, all the reforms which have been attempted in this direction, have, to some extent to some party.

Heretofore, all the reforms which have been attempted in this direction, have, to some extent.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Hall, Gilmore, and it was expected to some party. And not only was the rebellion a Northern dered, the forlorn state of her apprentices, the people were aroused; they said "it is too late," one, but the pretences were similar to those of utter neglect of them by parish officers and ma-

chy was overthrown. The ravishment of Lucretia by the son of

Another instance, which, though not revolu you may obtain by applying within, as many as tionary, is analagous thereto, strongly illustrates you please, all free-born, with the usual fee. the principle. During the career of Napoleon, Having been paid for taking them, and having Prussia, for several years, was on the point of gone through the ceremonies of asking their joining with Austria and Russia, and had she to hope that now they will be permitted to think consent, and signing bonds before a magistrate, done so at the proper time, it might have turned you may make them into sausages for any thing the scale against the great conqueror. The the constitution will do to prevent you. If it King and Queen were excited, the nobles were should be proved that you kill even one of them. anxious, and the people were enthusiastic in you will be hanged: but you may half-starve their hostility to France; all the elements and them, beat them, torture them, any thing short feelings of strife existed; but still, Prussia did direct and wasteful-system, at present adopted, of killing them, with perfect security; and using not declare war. After the battle of Austerlitz, may give way to views more just, and more in a little circumspection, you may kill them too, when the proper time had elapsed, and when it accordance with the interests and happiness of without much danger. Suppose they die; who was rash and imprudent for Prussia to assail the our people. cares? their parents? they are orphans, or have giant power of Napoleon, she was precipitated been abandoned by their paren's. The parish officers? Very likely indeed, that these, when by the arrest of Palm, the bookseller, and his we incline to the hope that truth and reason will the poor-house is crammed with orphan and des- being shot by the judgment of a court martial. We might allude to other instances to illustrate our proposition, but this is sufficient for

There are those who believe that an intellithe child whether it consented to being your ap- gent and intellectual change may be made in our Government, without waiting for accidental collision or bloodshed to set fire to the combustibors? Of course if you raise their curiosity, ble material existing in the Northern and Southlike Esther Hibner, but not otherwise. But let ern States. It is evident that the people of the us suppose you are timid, and would drive a different sections agree in nothing; in habits, good trade without a shadow of risk. In that associations, mode of thought, institutions, poase, half-starve your apprentices, cuff them, kick | litical opinions, or in interests, there is no conthem, torment them, till they runaway from you, currence or harmony between them. Indeed, They will not go back to the poor-house, be- there has been so much abuse, hard words, and cause there they would be flogged for having wrangling between the North and South, for runaway from you. Besides, the poor-house is twenty years, that it is doubtful if greater disanything but a pleasant place. The boys will like and hostility ever existed before between

It is evident that a collision will take place terms, to keep in the same way. This trade is or that it can only be avoided by a peaceable separation.

Those who believe that a change may be efforesight and statesmanship, rely on our peculiar English children of poverty in that country form of Government, and on the powers reserved to State sovereignties, and on the reading and thinking character of our people. In these respects we certainly have advantages over the people of any other age or nation. But still it is an important and interesting problem of discussion. Please give us the information there is anything of this kind in that hot-bed of abolition, Lowell? The thing is worth an enquiry among our philanthropists.

to be solved, whether the great mass of any you have in regard to this "free-trade league," that we may unite with them in the good work among our philanthropists.

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

If, as we believe, the institutions of the South the South can easily be seen by any Abolitionist who may visit that quarter, for any other purpose than to steal or seduce them from their pose than to steal or seduce the seduce the

tainly be better that it should be brought about by the exercise of judgment and reason, than by the impulse of sudden and accidental excitement.

The character of the relation of the two sections, for all time to come, will be effected by the mode and manner in which the catastrophe shillings a week, and expended 7s. 7d. in food, takes place; and we carnestly submit this as as follows:—one ounce of tea, two ounces of one of the strongest reasons why we should retakes place; and we earnestly submit this as coffee, eight ounces of sugar, eight ounces of sort to our State sovereignties, and do that, from meal, eight pounds of flour, seven quarts of ale, and one quarter of a pint of brandy." Not a and which will be forced upon us by the intolerance and injustice of our enemies. We mean,

From the Columbus Sentinel

THE TERMPH OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS .- He who has attentively marked the history of popu-lar sentiment at the North, cannot be mistaken the United States; the imports of wool, coal as to the ultimate tendency of public opinion at and iron, and pig copper; the imports of cotton the South. We have seen a power there which and woollen goods, &c.; and the exports of a few years since was ridiculed for its insignicance, gradually acquiring importance, until Also, the amount of shipping built in the United now it overshadows all others, and reigns the States; and the number of immigrants to this supreme element in Northern politics. We country during the last fiscal year; which resomean, of course, the power of anti-starcry. In the great State of New York it has made William H. Seward, an avowed Abolitionist, United | the State of Ohio the unsold public lands within States Senator, and in the recent election has said State. returned twenty-eight Free-soilers, out of a delegation of thirty-four, to the lower House of the State of Missouri the two per cent. fund Congress. In Massachusetts, it has broken down the power of the Whig party, defeated that State. the election of Governor by the people, and holds the sceptre in the State legislature. These but the first fruits of anti-slavery in New under a compact of the Government in reference ork and Massachusetts. It has but entered to the public domain. apon its career of triumph in these States, a triumph to which it is destined throughout the North. Nor is it strange that such should be Court for circulation among the several States the case. The issue which it presents has, of each to the number of 500 copies. all others, the strongest hold upon the popular mind; for however various and different in demind; for however various and different on this Mr. DAYTON replied that at \$2 per copy, uestion at the North, it is vain to dony that a eling of hostility to the institution of slavery pervades all classes, sects and partles, in that section. Nearly every Northern man is at heart section. Nearly every Northern man is at heart an anti-slavery man. He is so by education and prejudice, and it would be most remarkable if these decisions to a very great extent, and that he were not. As a matter of course then, when they were very much needed in all the courts.

Mr. DAYTON appealed that many of the not bound to uphold. Not all the military power of the government could execute the rightive slave law. He remarked upon the inconsistency of the Whig leaders, in reference to the veto power, the

the question is raised, and he is forced to take sides either for or against it, he arrays himself on the side of anti-slavery. Thus it has been, and thus it will be. The demagogue Seward had the sagacity to forsee this result, and his platform is to-day the very Gibraltar of Northmers are repulsities. He is the strongest man for the Mr. YULEE called for the aves and nose and solve the party had so long denounced and battled against, and complimented the boldness of the Administration in avowing its readiness to exercise the veto, as set forth in the message. His remarks in reference to the veto power, the exercise of which the party had so long denounced and battled against, and complimented the boldness of the Administration in avowing its readiness to exercise the veto, as set forth in the message. His remarks in reference to the veto power, the exercise of which the party had so long denounced and battled against, and complimented the boldness of the Administration in avowing its readiness to exercise the veto, as set forth in the message. His remarks in reference to the veto power, the subject, I shall give a few more samples of the morals and happiness of the free-born English morals and happiness of the free-born English.

The Northern men, he said, would as soon cut the fugitives' throats, as to restore them to those who fugitives' throats, as to restore them to those who fugitives' throats, as to restore them to those who the resolution was laid on the table—24 to 19. his popularity. In the South, the opposite cause is producing the opposite result. Pro-slavery has just entered as an element into the politics of the country.

It has been dragged into the arena by the champions of anti-slavery. It has for the first time or are defeated in the approaching election, as ain are we destined to ultimate triumph. bottom dregs of the stagnant pool of party.— On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the letter was ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs. souls too large to recognize the petty distinctions of States and sections, are doomed to an early extinction. Henceforth there is but one stepping stone to preferment at the South, and that is the platform of Southern Rights.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE.-To those in whose behalf the subjoined communication is the information of the formation and objects of the free trade league, which we have already Ways and Means—Messrs. Bayly, Thompson, given. It has no party object, and it is intended o to conduct its proceedings, that it shall have as little to do with party as a temperance society or an association for the relief of indigent aged females. The committees who were appointed at the meeting the other evening, will shortly fulfil their tasks of framing a constitution and drawing up an address to the public, when the n its views of commercial freedom will be invited, and steps will be taken to form auxiliary leagues in other towns of the Union.

For the Evening Post.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The intimation which you gave a few evenings since, that a movement had len, Williams, Underhill. een made in favor of "free trade and direct possess ourselves of the information which you ntimate will soon be made public in regard to | Hackett, Reynolds. this new movement.

Heretofore, all the reforms which have been tent, come of, or been attracted to some party organization; and hence we have been permit ted to go no further than party interest or party discipline deemed expedient. Bound down by these ties we have, from time to time, been compelled to sanction all kinds of tariffs, from "high to low," including "judicious," "discriminating," and "revenue," and all pointing to protection, either "incidentally" or "accidentally.

But, from your announcement of this new novement, the friends of free trade have reason and speak "the truth and the whole truth."

We have hope now that our revenue laws vill be considered to the end, that the true principles of taxation will be set forth, and that the unjust, because unequal-expensive, because in-

Without shutting our eyes to the f.ct that in ultimately overcome all that selfishness may op-

We have on our side the disinterested and the good, if we have the right. We have a very large portion of the literary and scientific minds of this and of all countries, who have, and will further aid us-and all the

more when they see us trying to help oursel-

We have the producing classes-when they once come to understand that "capital," and not "labor," is protected by our present sys

We will have the enconomist who desires to

see the government administered with as little tax on labor as possible. We shall have the moralist-when he is con vinced as he may be, that our present corrupt system of political patronage grows out of this

system of taxation. We shall have all these classes, and more. We shall have the co-operation of the manufacturers themselves, when they come to understand, that they can more successfully compete in the markets of the world under a free trade system at home, than under a restricted system, with an inflated paper currency, such as we are at pres-

ent cursed with. But enough-our object is one of inquiry, not that we may unite with them in the good work Beale MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. IN SENATE

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1850. Messrs, Gwin, of California, and YULEE, Florida, appeared in their seats to-day.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual

report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which was ordered to be printed.

The CHAIR also laid before the Senate a

eport from the Second Comptroller of the Freasury. Also, a report from the Commis-Petitions were presented by Messrs. Cooper,

CKINSON, PRATT, WINTHROP, YULEE, DAYTON, BENTON and UNDERWOOD. Mr. BUTLER gave notice of a bill he should

ntroduce to indemnify South Carolina for certain expenses incurred in the Florida war. Mr. COOPER submitted a resolution asking of the Treasury a statement of the amount of

Mr. BENTON introduced a bill to refund to

Mr. DAYTON offered a resolution providing for the printing of the decisions of the Supreme

t would amount to some \$32,000. Mr. YULEE contended that the object did

ot justify the cost.
Mr. DAYTON appealed that many

for the settlement of land claims in California, with a view of making it the special order for

some early day.
Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS appealed that bills be taken up in their order on the calendar.

Mr. GWIN urged the importance of his bill,

must rally under one banner, the banner of the Mexican minister. In this letter, Mr. Rosa ap-South. No matter, then, whether we triumph peals to the Secretary of State for the attention or are defeated in the approaching election, as of this Government to the eleventh article of the in that respect. I state, what all enlightened percertain as the sun shines in heaven, just so certically of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which makes it some must admit, that educated freemen will never their expectations. incumbent upon the United States to protect day is coming, and is not far distant, when the the Mexican frontiers against the incursions of Southern Rights party will control every county | the Indians. Mr. Rosa makes the fact of the in the State; when the miserable catspaws of increasing rapacity of the Apaches in their forays national leaders, and the disappointed expectants of national honors, will find themselves the very application to the Secretary of State. application to the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the letter was re

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of estanding Committees.

I could cite a judicial authority in my own District, a man who long opposed, and acted the standing Committees. Elections .- Messrs. Strong, Harris, of Ala., Van Dyke Disney Thomnson Harris

Vinton, Green, Stephens of Ga., Hibbard, Brooks, Jones, Hampton. Claims—Messrs. Daniel, Thomas, Root, Wil-mot, Nelson, Hubbard, Johnson, of Ky., Dun-

ham, Butler, Commerce-Messrs, McLane, Wentworth, Grinnell, Bingham, Stephens, of Ga., Featherston, Phoenix, Wallace, King, of N. J.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gidding's rem

Public Lands-Messrs Bowlin, Albertson, Shep-Bokee, Stanton, Hebard, Powell, Owen, Brown, debate in five minutes.

of Ind., Durkee.

Mr. HIBBARD move Bokee.

For the District of Columbia-Messrs. Inge, Tay Judiciary-Messrs. Thompson, of Pa., Miller, Ashmun, Meade, Breck, King, of N. Y., Vena-

Ashmut, Mean, Message Sawtelle, Morble, Stevens, of Pa., Wellborn.

Revolutionary Claims—Message Sawtelle, Morris, Newell, Bay, Kerr, Millson, Goodenow,
Paynolds.

Resolved, That all memorials and petitions referred to the several committees of the last session
and not acted on, be referred to the same com-

Rumsey, jr., Harris, of Illinois, Campbell, Whittlesey; Marshall, Wright, Anderson. Manufactures-Messrs. Peck, Ross, Houston, Cleveland, Orr, Hubbard, Rose, Outlaw, Leffler.

Agriculture—Messrs. Littlefield, Deberry, Risey, McMullen, Young, Casey, Johnson of Tenn., of Mr. Bayly, by charging the Committee on Coming of New York, Cable.
Indian Affairs-Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, McLanahan, Crowell, Bissell, Outlaw, Jackson of Georgia, Clarke, Harris, of Tenn., Sprague.

Military Afairs-Messrs. Burt, Richardson, Evans of Maryland, Caldwell of Kentucky, King of New York, Cartter, Ewing, Chandler, Mat-Militia-Messrs. Penslee, Savage, King of R. Island, Alberston, Hunter, Briggs, Robbins, jr.

Wildrick, Hebard. Naval Affairs-Messrs. Stanton of Tenn., Boock, Schenck, Gerry, White, Harris of Ala., Cabell, Gilbert, Levin.

Eliot, Spaulding. Territories-Messrs. Boyd, Richardson, Rockwell, Seddon, Clingman, Kaufman, Gott, Fitch, Giddings.

Revolutionary Pensions-Messrs. Waldo, Beale, pose to our progress. But, let us consider our hopes of ultimate success, notwithstanding the opposition of the protected party.

We have on our side the disinterested and the nd Canals-Messrs. Robinson, Mann.

King of N. J., Mason, Putnam, Parker, Morrison, Gould, Howe. Patents-Messrs. Walden, Otis, Hamilton, Wat kins, Harlan.
Public Buildings and Grounds-Messrs. Stanton, Edmundson, Houston, Brown of Ind., Moore. Revised and Unfinished Business—Cobb, Ogle, A.

verett, Julian, Jackson.
Accounts.—Messrs. Mason, McDonald, Clarke, Bay, King of Rhode Island. Mileage.-Messrs. Fitch, Duncan, Stanton

Tennessee, Haymond, Buel.
Engraving.—Hammond, Dimmick, Fowler.
Library of Congress.—Holmes, Mann, Duer.
Enrolled Bills.—Wildrick, Dickey. The following committees of last session stand ver under the rule, viz :

Expenditures in the State Department .- Bingham Reed, Orr, Alexander, Gorman. Expenditures in the Treasury Department .- Cald ell, Schermerhorn, Ashe, Dixon, Dunham. Expenditures in the War Department-Messrs. Dimmick, Schoolcraft, Harris of Ill., McMullen. Hunter

Expenditures in the Navy Department-Messrs. Holladay, Thurman, Cartter, Pitman, Harris, Tenn. Expenditures in the Post Office Department— Messrs. Thompson, of Iowa, McWillie, Hallo-

way, Robbins, Corwin. Expenditures on the Public Buildings-Masses. Beale, Cole, Ross, Burrows, Hoagland.

Mr. MORSE announced the presence of the bons, &c. &c.

Hon. H. A. Bullard, elected to supply the va-cancy caused by the resignation of Hon. C. M. Connad. Mr. Bullard appeared and was sworn,

and took his seat.

Mr. BAYLY moved a suspension of the rules to go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of disposing of the several subjects in the President's Message. Carried.

Mr. BOYD in the Chair.
Mr. BAYLY moved the usual resolutions of eference of the President's Message. Carried. Mr. WENTWORTH asked if the suspended usiness of the last session was not first in order. The CHAIRMAN replied that, by a joint resolution of the two Houses, such business would be in order after the expiration of six days, but no member objecting, he should decide the resolu-tions before the Committee in order, because in

President's message. Carried.

The resolutions of the Chairman of the Comnittee of Ways and Means, were read.
Mr. STRONG proposed so to amend as that

the subject of a board of claims be referred to the

the subject of a board of claims be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, rather than to the Ways and Means.

After some discussion by Messrs. Strong, Bayle, Vinton, Meale and Boree, the question was put upon the amendment, when it was adopted.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, proposed to amend the resolution referring to Naval affairs, by instructing that committee to inquire into the synediency of excellulations. expediency of establishing a line of mail steamers between the west coast of the United States and

China.

Mr. BAYLY objected, seeing no propriety in considering subjects not embraced in the Presi-

dent's measage.

Mr. STANTON said the subject was referred to in the documents accompanying the message.
After further remarks by Messrs. Greene and STANTON, the latter so modified his amendment as to refer the said subject to the Committee or

Naval Affairs.

Mr. BAYLY stated that his resolutions were

drawn so as to effect that object.

Mr. STANTON then withdrew his amendment. Mr. GIDDINGS proposed a resolution referring to the Committee on the Judiciary so much of the

policy.
Mr. GIDDINGS addressed the House in a speech of an hour He denied the power of the General Government to enact or enforce the Fugi-tive slave law. He indulged in severe strictures upon the institution of slavery, denouncing it as a nefarious institution which the Government was

Mr. GWIN moved to take up a bill providing sugar and cotton plantations—who would work or the settlement of land claims in California, them up in that short time in cotton and sugar. They would regard themselves as their murderers if they consented to give them up to such a doom. at the command of any law that so violated com mon sense, justice, and humanity. You might possibly find men at the North, whom avarice in the history of this government, rallied a party in the South. That party is now at work in Georgia, and as the anti-slavery party in New-York, it may be doomed to defeat at first, but like that same party, it will rise and triumph in the end; and for similar reasons. An overwhelming majority of Southern men are proslavery, and when the question is made a practical issue, and they are forced to take sides, they must rally under one banner, the banner of the calendar.

Mr. GWIN urged the importance of his bill, and the fact that by waiting for its turn on the calendar.

Mr. GWIN urged the importance of his bill, and the fact that by waiting for its turn on the mon sudden act, but not a murder by five years of slow torture. They may be shot down. The cannon, the sword, and the bayonet may do their work upon them—they may be drowned in the fugitives' blood, but never will they stoop to commit this crime. And let me tell the abettors of the slave power, that the cannon that opens its battery upon Northern freemen who protect the fugitive, knells the death of this property in their order on the calendar.

Mr. GWIN urged the importance of his bill, and the fact that by waiting for its turn on the most one sudden act, but not a murder by some common sudden act, but not a murder by five years of slow torture. They may be shot down. The cannon, the sword, and the bayonet may do their work upon them—they may be drowned in the fugitives' blood, but never will they stoop to commit this crime. And let me tell the abettors of the slave power, that the cannon that opens its battery upon Northern freemen who protect the fugitive, knells the death of this property is an attention of the slave power, the bayonet may do their work upon them—they may be drowned in the fugitives' blood, but never will they stoop to commit the slave power, and they are forced to take sides, they may be drowned in the fugitives' blood, but never will they stoop to commit a murder by some committened to the motion. not menace, nor allude to my personal intentions, though I would rather not be interrogated much in that respect. I state, what all enlightened perbe coerced against their conscience. Our South-ern friends may expect it, but they will be disappointed, for no power can compel Northern men to such criminal acts. But I am told that no such power will be exerted, and I trust it will not. No lover of republican institutions, or of the Union, will advise or attempt the use of military power

for any such purpose.

The heart of the free North beats for freedom. Ferred to the Committee on Military Aflairs.

And, after the consideration of several unimportant subjects, the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 9, 1850.

The heart of the free North beats for freedom. It loves justice, and never, never, never, well catched the advocates of slavery be found there. Of the 15,000 facilities there, not more than four or five have to captured, and it cannot be executed. Notwithstanding a Whig President signed the act, the Whig party at the North are opposed to it, and nine out of ten of the Whig press dewarmly against the Free-soilers and anti-slavery party, with a power and influence alr and unqualifiedly, and he says, should fugitives be sought in his district, he would issue a writ of habeas corpus, and the slave being brought before him, he should release him. Let not the South be deluded by pro-slavery meetings in commercial cities. They are not an index of the true and prevailing sentiments of the North. In their forted atmosphere, may be found not a little of interested

At the conclusion of Mr. Gipping's remarks, Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, moved that the comco-operation of those who agree with the league perd, Cobb, Young, Thurman, Hoagland, Henry, mittees rise to enable him to introduce a resolu Carried.

Mr. BROWN introduced a resolution closing Mr. HIBBARD moved to amend by inserting one minute, which motion prevailed The previous question was ordered. The House agreed to the amendment, and the resolution was

Mr. MEADE submitted the following resolu-

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the House go again into Committee of the Whole. Carried. Mr. McCLERNAND addressed the House in a speech of five minutes, combatting the positions of Mr. Gippings, and maintaining the constitutionality of the act providing for the arrest of fu

merce with recommendations respecting the im-Provement of rivers.

After debate by Messrs. McLane, Bayly, and

ROBINSON, the amendment was agreed to. The remainder of Mr. BAYLY's resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON offered an additional resolution for the reference of so much of the President's Message as relates to the supplying the city of Washington with water, to the Committee on Public Buildings. Mr. Houston made some re-

marks in reference to the importance of the proposed measure, when it was agreed to. A motion was made that the committee rise Cabell, Gilbert, Levin.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. McClernand, McDowell, Hilliard, Haralson, Woodward, Gentry, Buel, tion of the previous question, were adopted by the

House.
Mr. SCHENCK moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution relative to the fitting out and sending of the United

The motion to suspend the rules was not agreed

N MONDAY, the 16th inst., we shall open expressly for the Concerts, an invoice of fine Opera Glasses, and Opera Hoods, Gloves, &c. &c. PARKER'S Fancy and Perfumery Store, under National

Dec 10-3t 10 CASES of fine fresh Perfumery from the houses of Lubic P PERFUMERY. houses of Lubin, Prevost, & Piver, now g at PARKER'S opening at

Fancy and Perfumery Store, under National lotel. Dec. 10-3t COMBS AND BRUSHES.-The most exten-Teeth Combs; English and American Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes—will be found at

PARKER'S. Under the National Hotel. Dec 10-3t RESS COMBS .- We are just opening another and prettier assortment of those hand-some Rope and Chain pattern Shell and Buffalo

Also, 200 different patterns Spanish Dress Fan prices from 75 cents to \$10 each. PARKER'S. Fancy and Perfumery Store, under Nat. Hotel

Dress Tuck Combs; prices from \$2 to \$20 each.

dec 10-3t

V ILL be opened at Mrs. S. Parker's, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. 7, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. 7, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. 7, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. W urday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in the new store under the National Hotel, a rich assortment of Winter Millinery, consisting of Hats, Caps, Head-Dresses, Feathers, Florences, Rib-bons, &c. &c. PARKER'S